THOSE

FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER AT

These are handsomely made up Cassimeres in Sacks and Frocks, in Dark Mixed, Dark Checks, Invisible Plaids, Mixtures, etc. Some of them are all wool.

Fair weather, slight rise in temperature.

THE JERSEY SALE

We submit for the first three days of this week at

Seven-Fifty. A large line of Suits that have been selling from \$5.50 to \$7.20, for the consideration of the Ladies of Indiana. The sale embraces all colors. Sizes, 3 to 8 years. At

Look out for the DOLLAR OVERCOAT Wednesday ORIGINAL EAGLE W. Wash. St. | morning, ages 2 to 5 years, some broken lines worth from \$3.50 to \$5.00.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS.

[WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.]

HAVIVG completed our usual Semi-annual Inventory, we shall offer all "odd lots" and "broken lines" at prices to quickly clean them up. The trade will find in these sales seasonable and very desirable goods at much less than value.

SPECIAL PRINT SALE

On Monday, November 30, we shall place on sale

50 CASES

Choice New Standard Prints, a large portion of which are styles not heretofore shown, one of the best known brands,

THE PRICE

Will be lower than any recent quotation.

Stocks complete in all departments. Lowest prices always a certainty.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

WE SELL BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.'S SNAG: PROOF: BOOTS

M'KEE & CO., BOO'TS and SHOES ----- INDIANAPOLIS.

> LOOKING BACKWARD

> > Many a firm that never gave such an expenditure serious thought a few years ago, now counts its Newspaper Advertising appropriation as one of its most necessary (and most profitable) outlays.
> >
> > Is there a hint

here for you? Estimates furnished by the JOURNAL.

THE DAILY

Furnishes ALL the NEWS-Local, Domestic and Foreign; complete and accurate market reports; a State news service that covers all important events, and a generous supply of miscellaneous information for general readers. Its columns, both news and advertising, are free from indecent or objectionable matter, and the paper is liked best by those who have known it longest. Give it a trial. It will cost you

Cents a Week,

And for 5 cents additional you will receive the SUNDAY JOURNAL, which contains MORE and BETTER READING MATTER than any other paper printed in Indiana.

GAS-BURNERS

FREE OF COST.

If at any time artificial gas is desired for illuminating purposes this company will, upon application, attach meter and put on burners free of cost.

The Indianapolis Gas Company WAGON WHEAT. & D. PRAY, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, DIC Chicago & St. Louis. ROUTE.

For information as to the exact points, time and other particulars, call at "Big 4" offices: No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts-avenue and Union Stations. Time of trains at Union Station, Indianapolis.

SCHEDULE, Nov. 15, 1891.

| EAST BOUND. | 2 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 18 |
|---|--------------|--------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Arr. from West. Chicago Div. Peoria Div. St. Leuis Div. | 10.45 | AM | *3.35 | 6.50 | P N |
| LEAVE FOR— Cleveland and East Muncle and Beliefon'e Col. via Peoria Div Col.& Dayt'n via Union Cincinnati | 9.35 | | *6:06 *4.00 | | 3. *3. |
| WEST BOUND. | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 1 1 |
| Arr. from East. Chicago Div Peoria Div Indianapolis Div | 5.00 | *12.15 | 10.50 | A M | *11. |
| LEAVE FOR— Lafayette and Chicago Lafayette Laf. and Kankakee Bloom'ton and Peoria. D nville, Ili. & Champ. Ter. H. and St. Louis Ter. H. and Matteon | 5.15 5.10 | *12.30 | *11.00 *11.00 *11.00 | 7.10 7.10 7.45 7.45 7.30 | *12. *12. *12. 12. |

*Indicates daily.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS. Leave for Anderson and Muncie at 1:00 p. m.
Arrive from Anderson at 10:30 a.m. and 2:40 p. m.
Arrive from Cincinnati at 10:30 a.m.
Nos. 12, 18, 5, 7 and 17 are fast vestibuled trains
with Wagner Sleepers, Buffet, Cafe and Dining cars
to and from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Albany and Boston. The

EXCURSION

CINCINNATI

Thursday, Dec. 10, - VIA THE -

Tickets good for return until Saturday, Dec. 12. For further information call at C., H. & D. Ticket Office in Union Sta H. J. RHEIN,

General Ticket Agent.

Mr. Cleveland's Prospects Badly Mixed

Up in the Speakership Contest.

Mills, of Texas, Practically Has a Cinch on the Plum, but if by Any Means He Should Lose It, Springer, of Illinois, May Be the Man.

Complexion of the House to Partake More or Less of a Joseph's Coat Affair.

Squally Session with Picturesque Features May Be Expected—Postal and Pension Measures That Will Demand Recognition.

MR. MILLS'S CHANCE. Heated Conflict Between His Henchmen an

Special to the Indianapons Journal.

Those of Mr. Crisp.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- Mr. Mills, of Texas, is apparently much nearer the TRIED TO SHOOT DR. HALL

Three Bullets That Went Uncomfortably

Close to the New York Divine.

Work of a German Lunatic Who Imagined that

the Minister, with Others, Had Been Con-

spiring Against Him and His Business.

pastor of the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian

Church, was passing from the church to

the parsonage adjoining, just after the

close of the morning service to-day, a man

named John G. Rath, a German, forty-five

years old, stepped from behind a wagon on

the opposite side of the avenue and

fired three shots in quick succession

at the reverend gentleman as he

was ascending the steps of his

residence. The first shot struck the stone

stoop, the second perforated one of the

glass panels of the front door, and the

third flattened itself against the side of the

house. The shooter coolly put the pistol, a

five-chambered revolver of the pattern

known as the "Young American," in his

pocket, while Mr. A. E. Dick, a member of

Dr. Hall's church, and the sexton jumped

upon him and held him until the arrival of

an officer. He made no resistance what-ever, and was led away to the Fifty-first-street station and locked up. Shortly afterward Dr. Hall went to the police sta-

tion and preferred a complaint against the

prisoner. Rath is a heavy, well-built man, with whiskers and mustache, well dressed,

and has the appearance of a well-to-do business man. He gave his business as that of a real-estate-dealer.

A great crowd was present when the shooting occurred, and for a while the

most intense excitement prevailed. About

500 people fellowed the officer to the station

and saw that the prisoner was safely

landed behind the bars. It was an eminently respectable crowd, however, composed

mostly of church-going people, many of whom were members of Dr. Hall's con-

gregation, hence there was neither any

riot, attempt at rescue, nor threats of

The prisoner was evidently not in his right mind. He muttered about a con-

spiracy which he imagined existed against

him, and papers found on his person showed

the bias of his imaginings. There were two

of these documents, one in manuscript, and

the other printed, but both were substan-

tially the same. The printed paper was more circumstantial in the history of

the alleged conspiracy to drive the writer to suicide or crime. It stated that agents,

in the hands of wealthy and influential people, were doing all in their power to

prevent him from rising in business; were

watching all of his steps, and making it

impossible for him to obtain justice. His

tormentors, too, he said, mixed his food

with obnoxious stuff, thereby causing him

intense distress. The conspiracy, the state-

ment says, was inaugurated in 1879.

and has no human history. The statement goes on thus at great length, all of which

shows that the author is a man of unbal-

anced mind. The document intimates that

Dr. Hall, Dr. Potter and Judge Hilton were the chief conspirators. Mrs. A. T. Stewart,

it was intimated, was a good friend of his.

The prisoner stated, after his arrest, that
Dr. Hall was chief among those conspiring
to do him bodily and mental harm. Inquiry

at the address given discovered a cheap restaurant and lodging-house. Andrew

Freener is the proprietor. It is located in

the tenement-house quarter of the city and

is patronized by a transient class of very

poor people, mostly foreigners. The land-lord said that Rath had occupied a room there for about four months; had been in

this country twenty years, and had acquired a fair knowledge of the English lan-

Dr. Hall was seen at his home shortly

after the shooting. He manifested no ap-

parent nervousness in consequence of his

narrow escape, but he declined positively to converse upon the topic. He admit-

ted that he had known Rath for some time

and had received letters from him, but he

declined to say what was the nature of the

matter written to him or whether it was

replied to. It is not known whether any

of the threats have been thus conveyed or

not. The prisoner was reticent, and,

though outwardly calm, seemed to be la-

paid little attention to his surroundings.

The police declined to permit the reporters

to talk with the prisoner. He will be ar-

THREE ADDITIONAL VICTIMS.

Revised List of the Dead Resulting from the

Ohio Railroad Tunnel Disaster.

Toledo, O., Nov. 20.—Three more victims

of the tunnel disaster of Saturday night

have been added to the list, and two more

can scarcely live until morning. James

McQueen, of Elkhart, Ind., died at St. Vin-

cent's Hospital, at 4:30 this afternoon.

Howell Vaughan, of San Bernardino, Cal.,

passed away early this morning, and Ellen

Meyer, 158 Prospect street, died at 9 o'clock

to-day. These deaths resulted from pneu-

monia, which set in soon after the victims

were taken to the hospital. The correct

JAMES McQUEEN, of Elkhart, Ind.
MRS. DR. McCOY, of Madison, Ill.
McDONALD, twelve months old, of New

MASTER McDONALD, eight years old, of

found to be the mother of the two children.

regained consciousness and called for her

the mother. Mrs. McDonald and her chil-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

list of the dead is now:

New York.

morrow morning.

speakership goal to-night than was Mr. Reed, of Maine at this period of the contest two years a, o. A week before the Republican caucus of the last House met it was doubtful in the minds of many members whether the gentleman from Maine would be nominated. At this time one familiar with the inside workings of the Democratic machine cannot conceive the turn by which Mr. Mills's defeat can be compassed. Since the Brooklyn delegation of four members have wheeled into line there is little doubt that custom will pregation from New York solid for the Texan. New York votes as a unit in almost every cancus and convention, and nothing less than an open rupture can defeat its unity for Mills. He will also get nearly all of New England, Pennsylvania, a large majerity of Ohio and Indiana, and more than half of the South and West delegations. Mr. Crisp and his friends are fighting Mills on issues which it is believed will drive all of the Texan followers away from the Georgian in the event it should become clear that Mills cannot be elected. This would insure the election of some other candidate than Mr. Crisp if Mills cannot

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, is now regarded as the most formidable opponent of Mills, as his following is believed to be more elastic, and it is said he is the second choice of more members than any one except Mills. Whichever way the speakership might terminate, there will be many sore spots left-scars and wounds which can neither be covered nor healed. The Mills followers, with ex-President Cleveland behind, staking his political future upon them, are burning the bridges. They be a protectionist, because he a manufacturing district at home which compels him to favor protection or leave Congress, but openly announce that all the lobbyists, corruptionists and schemers are for Crisp, thereby casting a very serious imputation upon the gentleman's reputation, against which nothing has heretofore been loudly breethed. They brand him 'a do-nothing," and say this one supports him and Mr. Crisp and his friends are not the will retaliate.

men to shoulder them in silence. They The Crisp and McMillin following denounce Mills's silver attitude. His open declarations are free trade, and have placed the onus of his campaign directly upon Mr. Cleveland. The election of Milis as Speaker will not, however, be a vindication for the ex-President, Cleveland will have to make fair weather with the large element he and his friends have insulted in their bitter personal warfare upon four or five candidates for the speakership and their followers, representing a controlling influence in the nominating convention next year and at the polls. Some able-bodied Democrats swear "by the eternals" they will meet the "stuffed prophet" and his Philistines at Philippi and drive them into oblivion. The contest is growing bitterly personal, and according to the highest Democratic authority, all the candidates are wholly unfit to be Speaker for many reasons, which they name between their teeth.

Hatch Thinks He Has a Show. PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.-Congressman H. H. to-night with a large party of Hatch boomers en route to Washington. In the party were Congressmen Dockery, Tarsney, Mansur and Heard, ex-Congressmen Cobb. Mahan and Cochran, and ex-Governor Brockmier. Congressman Hatch expressed confidence in his election, but said it would require several ballots. He says he has the entire Missouri delegation excepting O'Neill with him. Congressman Bailey, of Texas, and Pierce, of Tennessee, were also on the train. Bailey is for Mills and Pierce for McMillin. The latter says McMillin will have from ferty to sixty votes on the first ballot.

MR. SPRINGER'S HEADQUARTERS. Some Rogue Smuggled in an Unwelcome Picture of Cleveland.

boring under suppressed excitement. He paced nervously up and down his cell, and Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- A good deal has been written about the elaborate way in which Mr. Springer has had his headquarraigned in the Yorkville police court toters at the National Hotel decorated. As soon as one enters the main lobby of the hotel he sees large placards, with the words, "Springer's Headquarters," with a picture of a human hand, the foretinger pointing toward the stairway. These are arranged so that by following them the callers never fail to walk directly to the reception-room of the Illinois candidate. Once inside the visitor's eye is atfurniture has been decorated with flags and bunting, and on

walls are portraits and photographs of distinguished old-time Democrats. There is one of Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Thomas A Hendricks, of Indiana: Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; Senator-elect Palmer, of Illinois, and a large photographic group of the famous Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature, who stood by General Palmer until he was elected. Where portraits cannot be secured wood-cuts have been substituted. and the walls are literally covered with the pictures of old Democrats familiar to everybody. One of the best is a portrait of Chief-justice Fuller.

New York.

ELLEN MEYER, of Cleveland, O.

HOWELL VAUGHAN, of San Bernardino, Cal. Until early this morning the per-trait of Grover Cleveland had been omitted from the collection, but The body of Miss Meyer was taken in before Mr. Springer arrived, some one charge by friends, who arrived from Cleve-land before her death this morning.

Mrs. J. L. McDonald, who was afterwards entered the room and hung the ex-President's picture in a very conspicuous place. This, it is said, was a source of some embarrassment to Mr. Springer, but it was only temporary. Of course he babies in heart-rending tones. One of the sisters broke the news of the death of have the nerve remove Mr. Cleveland's picture, but he ber children, and the shock nearly killed immediately dispatched messengers all over the town to secure a portrait or wooddren were on their way from Chicago to cut, or anything in the nature of a picture of David Bennett Hill. Up to a late honr Lewis, the Flint & Pere Marquette enthis evening they had been unable to secure a picture of the distinguished New wreck. The Lake Shore engineer, Boyle, Yorker, so to-night Springer sent to New York for one, and by says he picked up the red light beyond the tunnel easily, and Lewis, of the Flint & to - morrow noon expects to have Martin and daughter are at the Hamilton Pere Marquette, ought to bave done the Mr. Hill's features as prominently

TANGLE OF POLITICAL KNOTS both the Cleveland and Hill people who call in his rooms during the remainder of the speakership contest.

> WILL EMBARRASS LEGISLATION. Democrats and Alliance Men Will Do Little That Is Not Absolutely Necessary, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.-It is very true

that, with a House largely Democratic and containing a "sprinkling" of the Alliance element to the extent of over forty members, and a Senate fully within the control of a Republican majority, having little patience with the political schemes which will be put forward by the spirits of the lower branch of Congress, little in way of legislation can be expected at the approaching session. At the same time there will be some popular measures introduced which will likely become laws. There are periods in the political history of the country when the masses rise up and demand something from all factions, and it looks now as if the time had come when certain measures must become law, despite the political ten-dencies of the various parties. The people as a whole expect certain changes in present laws, and certain laws to be created. It 18, therefore, probable that some bills will reach President Harrison which will be more or less political, simply because the

opposition dare not defeat them. Among the most popular measures which will be introduced, and which may go through on their popularity, is a codificanot to broaden the pension laws especially, but rather simplify them in such a manner that any one can understand them and do away with all possible delays in adjudication and expense in prosecution. The late Governor Hovey, of Indeana, had a plan of codification which it is believed would bave won. It was intended to simplify the present laws, neither broadening nor lessening their scope, but eliminating all unnec-If the proposition to establish a parcelpost business in connection with the postsucceed. At present packages in the mails

essary verbiage and conflicts. are limited to four pounds, and the tariffs or postage amount to as much as for express carriage. It is proposed to increase the weights which may be carried in the mails to ten or fifteen pounds and to cut the rates in half. In other words, it is the idea to establish a parcel post similar to that in England. This will of course be in competition with the express companies, but it is as legitimate as the regular mail business. In the same connection may be mentioned the proposition to extend the interstate-commerce laws to the express business. If it is fair to apply it to freight and passenger traffic, it is held that it is as fair and just to make it include the express business, which is controlled by two companies, whereas there are hundreds of railroad companies. The extension of the free-delivery service to include smaller cities will be adopted unless it be the policy of the Democrats to be niggardly. However, when it is proposed to make free delivery for all cities of five thousand inhabitants, for instance, the constituencies of the Democratic members in those places.

it is surmised, will speak in such a way as to be convincing.

There is a division on the subject of postal telegraphy, so that legislation on that is not at all probable. Both parties ent there are many who believe it is too far in advance of the times. Something radical on the question of immigration will be attempted, but whether anything will be done cannot be forecasted at present. The law passed at the last session is not adequate. By those who have tried it there is an almost unanimous opinion that it is nearly useless. It only prohibits in a slight degree the importation of contract labor.

The system of attempted sifting of the good from the objectionable classes before because he favors "railroad interests;" that one because he "is a subsidyist," and others because they favor "special interests."

These insinuations are decidedly personal. tion. While many favor greater restriction, almost a cessation of immigration in fact, many others want more liberality in that direction. All, however, want unde sirable immigrants kept out at all hazards. The question is closely associated with delicate political issues, and when it comes up will be the object of bitter debate and prolonged discussion.

MINOR MATTERS.

Three New York Members of Congress in Temporary Embarrassment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- A least three of the Democratic members from New York will not have their names upon the roll of the House when that body is called to order by the Clerk a week from te-morrow. These three members are Representatives Bourke Cockran, Joseph J. Little and Alfred C. Chapin, who were voted for on the 4th inst. to fill vacancies. There is no question of their election, but they cannot be put on the rolls until their certificates Hatch, of Missouri, candidate for Speaker forthcoming until the State Board of the next House, passed through Pittsburg | of Canvassers shall meet some time during Becember and canvass the vote. It is pos-sible that, by the grace of their party, the trio will be allowed to enter the caucas. but they certainly cannot vote for Speaker in the House. At the assembling of the last House Amos Cummings was in a simle lar predicament, and his name was put on the rolls on the production of a county certificate. Clerk McPherson does not think that this ac' on was legal, and will not fol-lew it again. A New York Republican, C. Martin Curtis, of the Twenty-second district, will also be deprived of his seat until the certificate be received from the State

The \$5,600,000 World's Fair Loan. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. - Ex-Senator Palmer, president of the national commission of the World's Columbian Exposition. has submitted to President Harrison the report of the commission in regard to the progress and condition of the exposition work. It concludes with a strong indorsement of the action of the board of control in applying for a loan of \$5,000,000 by the general government to advance the interests of the project. This, with the report of the board of lady managers, previously submitted to the President, will form the basis of a special message to Congress some time in December.

No Penny Postage Yet Awhile. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- The proposition of the postoffice inspectors, who have been tracted by the manner in which all the | in session here for some days, to reduce letter postage by furnishing one and two-cent stamped envelopes at the par value of the stamp, making the envelope free, is well received and will be presented to Congress. It is conceded on all hands that penny postage cannot be had yet and free envelopes with stamps is regarded as a very wise and conservative step in the direction of penny postage and will be the best compromise for the present. It is thought that penny postage will be a fact within four years at the furthest.

Looking to the Next Encampment. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- Col. L. P. Wright, chairman of the accommodation committee on arrangements for the G. A. R. re-union and annual encampment to be held here next fall says he will issue in a few days a circular to all local posts throughout the country, showing what can be done for the veterans who will come to the greatest meeting of the boys in blue held since 1865, He is merely waiting till all the botels have reported as to capacity, terms, etc. When the reports are received the local posts can order headquarters reserved.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. - Charles Van Nass, of Chinton, is at the St. James. Representative Martin, of Indiana, Mrs.

We will to-day pay 92 cents.

All the circumstances point to the fact that gation to-morrow, and there will be no as are those of Mr. Cleveland. In this way to fail way as rentals, \$20,20%.

All the circumstances point to the fact that this act was the work of an ex-employe of the country pay to railways as rentals, \$20,20%.

Crea, of Decatur, Ill. Judge Crea has business before the Court of Claims. In Illinois he is an active and enthusiastic Republican, but never an aspirant for office. Senator and Mrs. Sherman have returned from Ohio for the season, and are at their home on Franklin square. Mrs. Sherman announces that she will be at home to friends informally on Thursdays during the season.

CAREER OF A POISONER,

Story That Implicates Dr. Graves, Who Is Already on Trial for His Life.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DENVER, Nov. 29 .- The prosecution in the Graves case will not only endeavor to show that Dr. T. Thatcher Graves is guilty of the death of Mrs. Josephine A. Barnaby, but also that his career as a poisoner dated back as far as 1878, when he was a resident of the little town of Danielsonville, Mass. The medicine which he is charged with having furnished to do the deadly work on that occasion is now in the hands of the prosecution, and will be submitted to Professor Sewell, of this city, for chemical analysis. It will be in pursuance of their plan to show up the alleged bad character of Dr. Graves, and the State will endeavor to convict him of attempted crime at that time and in that place. It was in Danielsonville that an illegitimate child, now known as Charles Vernon Brown, was born in 1878. Dr. Graves is alleged, and the State will endesyor to show that he was the father of this child, and that on the occasion of its birth he attended the mother and prescribed the medicine now in their posses-

sion with the express purpose of putting

the offspring out of the way. The boy in question is now thirteen years of age, and through all of these long years the little vial, which was, it is charged, designed to do the deadly work on the occa-sion of his birth, has been cheer-fully preserved by the friends of the mother with the hope that at some time the opportunity might arise man who is charged with having done her such great wrong. It was Professor Sewell of which Mrs. Barnaby took the draught that caused her death. The witnesses who have been expected to arrive from the East got into Denver this morning. Among them was Col. L. H. Rickard, of Danielsonville, Mass. For many years he was the legal adviser of Dr. Graves, and for fourteen years was one of the nearest neighbors of the accused. It was Mr. Rickard, as one of the associate counsel for the State, who traced down the hiding place of this little bottle which, it is stated, will play such an important part in the prosecution, and tend largely to impeach the character of the prisoner at the bar. Other witnesses who arrived this morning were John J. Devenish, the stamp clerk of the Providence postoffice, who sold Dr. Graves stamps; Charles Vernon Brown, the child before referred to; Mrs. Barker, the grandmother of Charles Brown.

For the first time it was made public to-day that Col. Dan R. Ballou, the Providence lawyer, will take the stand in behalf of the defendant. He is the constant companion of Dr. Graves and his entire duties in the case seem to be to keep personal vigilance over the accused, who has of late developed no small degree of pertur-

REGRETS COME TOO LATE.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

A Young Farmer Plays Cards, Passes a Forged Check and Then Lands in Jail.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 29 .- About 10 o'clock last night Chief of Police Kuhlman and Marshal Ogborn came in from the country with John Collier, whom they locked up, charged with forgery. Collier, who came here from Winchester about a year ago, has latterly been living on Harry Lintner's farm. Friday be came to the city, began drinking and got to gambling. Losing what little money he had, he resorted to forgery to get more. At Cunningham's shoe store he three blank cheeks on the Second National Bank, but whether he used more than one of them is not yet known. One he got cashed at Joseph A. Knobe's grocery. It was for \$8, signed "William Rich," and payable to himself. He was accompanied by James Brown, who identified him, and now he implicates Brown, as well as Frank Geier, at whose saloon they played. He says Brown suggested that if they had a stake he could win good money in the game. Collier said Rich was a good man, and if they could win the money with which to pay the check off they could easily get the money on the check. Brown insisted there was no doubt about it, and Geier wrote out the check, with which he, Collier and Brown, he claims, went to the bank. They found Rich had no money in the bank, wherencon, he says, Brown proposed get-ting it cashed, and they went to Knobe's grocery for that purpose. Yesterday morning, realizing what he had done, he went to Rich, accompanied by his wife, and pleaded with him to honor the check, promising to work out the amount at \$1 a day, but Rich refused, and now he is in for it.

FLOATING BOTTOM UP.

Nearly Three Hundred People Supposed to Be Drowned in a Wreck on the Pacific.

MANZANILLO, Mex., Nov. 29 .- The American steamer Roseville has arrived here, and reports passing a wreck, that of the brig Tahiti. She was floating bottom up, and the captain of the Roseville thinks she must have been capsized. The rigging had been out away on the port side, apparently to prevent this. The Tahiti created a sensation Sept. 30 last by putting into Drake's bay, near San Francisco, in distress. She had 270 Gilbert islanders on board under contract to work in Mexico at starvation wages. These men were practically slaves, and there was much talk of seizing the vessel. Collector Phelps, however, decided he had no right to detain her, and the brig left. It seems almost certain that all on board have been lost, as the ship's boats were still with her, and nothing has been heard of any of the survivors. The wreck must have happened at least a month ago. Beside the islanders, the vessel had on board officers and a crew of twenty men, making a total of 291 souls on the ill-

WORK OF TRAIN-WRECKERS.

Passenger Train of Four Coaches Pitches Down a Thirty-Foot Embankment.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 29 .- The southbound passenger train on the South Carolina railroad, with 200 passengers aboard, was ditched by train-wreckers two miles north of this city at 2 o'clock last night One man, the fireman, named Parks, was buried under the tender and crushed to death. Baggage-master Anderson, express messenger Pierson and three passengers were seriously injured. The train was made up of four coaches, a Pullman and a baggage-car. All were thrown down a thirtyfoot embankment into a swamp and all except the Pullman were badly wrecked. There were upwards of 200 passengers on the train. The wreck was skillfully planned. One of the fish-bars joining the rails was loosened, the bolts having been drawn and the spikes that held the rail were also drawn. The fish-bar and the wrench used to remove the polts were found lying alongside the track.

The Interstate-Commerce Commission Publishes Its Third Annual Report,

Covering the Operations, Capital, Extent and Importance of the Vast Net-Work of Railroads Throughout the United States.

Money Now Invested in the Corporations Estimated at \$9,894,483,400.

Average Capitalization Per Mile of Nearly \$50,000-Greatest Danger to Travelers in the South-Changes in the Law Needed.

REPORT OF THE RAILROADS, Showing the Enormous Work of Our Great Trunk Line Systems. Special to Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- The third annual

report from the Interstate-commerce Commission on the "statistics of railways in the United States," which covers the operations of railroads for the year ended June 30, 1890, was given to the press to-night. It shows that railway mileage in the United States on June 30, 1890, was 163,587 miles; the increase in railway mileage brought into operation during the year was 6,030 miles. The total length of tracks for the United States, including all sidings and spurs, is 209,060 miles. The number of railway corporations on June 30, 1890, was 1,797. Of these eighty-seven are classed as private Nine hundred and twentywho analyzed the contents of the bottle out seven of these corporations are operating companies, and 785 are subsidiary companies; twenty-two companies, representing a mileage of 1,646 miles, were reorganized during the year, and thirtyfour companies, representing a mileage of 1,905 miles, merged their corporate existence into other corporations. Fifty companies, representing a mileage of 6,196 miles, were consolidated with other companies. Thus, 8,101 miles of line during the year disappeared as independent companies. Forty railway corporations operated 77,872 miles of line. The average length of line for those forty roads was nearly 2,000 miles. There were seventy-four companies in the United States whose gross income in 1890 was \$837,000,000, out of a total gross income of all roads in the country of \$1,051,877,682. The total number of locomotives in the United States was 29,928, of which 8,384 were passenger locomotives and 16,140 freight locomotives. The number of cars used on the railways of the United States was 1,164,138, of which 26,511 were in the passenger service. The number of tons of freight carried one mile per freight engine was 4,721,627, and the number of passengers carried one mile per pas-senger engine was 1,418,142. The total number of men employed on the railways of the United States was 749,401, being an increase of 45,558 over the number employed

TOTAL RAILWAY CAPITAL. The 156,404 miles of line, which is made the basis of statistics in this report, is represented by railway capital to the amount of \$9,459,444,172, which is equivalent to \$60,-481 per mile of line. Assuming that the remaining mileage is capitalized at the same rate, the total capitalization of railway property in the United States would be \$9,894,483,400. The increase in the railway capital for the year ending June 30, 1890, over railway capital for the previous year is \$444.268,798. Of this amount \$250,000,000, at least, is due to the increase in capitalization on lines already in existence. The proportion of railway capital represented by stock is 46,32 per cent. of the total railway capital. The amount of stock per mile of line is \$28,329, and the amount of outstanding obliga-tions, including bonds, equipment trust obligations, etc., is \$29,262. There are marked differences in the capitalization of railway property in various sections of the country. In the Middle States, for example, railway capital is outstand, ing to the amount of \$118,656 per of line. In California, Oregon, Washington and other States and Territories, railway capital is out-standing to the amount of \$87,104. The roads which converge in Chicago, lying east of the Missouri river, are capitalized at \$47,645 per mile of line, which fairly represents the capitalization in the other sections of the country, exclusive of the Middle States and the Pacific slope.

The capitalization of railway property is largely in excess of its market value. The interest on railway bonds and the final net earnings available for dividends may be accepted as the amounts accruing to the owners of railways on their investments. The amount paid in interest was \$226,417,937, and the final net earnings were \$106,967,984. If the sum of these amounts be capitalized at 5 per cent. it shows that the value of railway property, considered as an investment, estimated on the operations of railways for the year ended June 30, 1890, was \$6,667,718,420, which is equivalent to \$42,631 per mile of line.

NUMBER PASSENGERS CARRIED. The number of passengers carried by the railways of the United States during the year was 429,430,865. The number of passenger miles, that is to say, the aggregate number of miles traveled by all passengers. was 11,847,785,617. This shows an average journey of 24.06 miles per passenger.

The number of tons of freight carried by the railways of the United States during the year covered by the report was 636,441,-617, the average per ton having been 119.74 miles. The number of passengers carried one mile per mile of line, for the ranways of the entire country, was 75,751. The number of tons of freight carried one mile per mile of line was 487,245.

The total number of persons reported by railways as killed during the year was 6,320, and the total number reported as injured was 29,034. Of the total number killed, 2,451 were employes, 285 passengers, and 3,581 classed as "other persons." Of the total number injured, 22,390 were employes, 2,444 passengers, and 4,200 unclassified. Railway travel is found to be the least safe in the States south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. Thus, in this territory, one employe is killed for each 241 men employed, and one trainman is killed for each sixty-five men employed. One pas-senger is killed for each 838,555 passengers carried. In the States lying east of Illinois and north of the Ohio and Potomao rivers, one employe is killed for each 290 men employed, and one trainman for each 07 men employed. One passenger is killed for each 2,519,551 passengers carried. The The statistic of the Western territory show that railway employment and travel is slightly safer there than in the Southern

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS, Express and Water Transportation Compantes Should Report.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- The report suggests that the law be amended, so far as statistics are concerned, in three particulars. It suggests, first, that statistics be collected from express companies. which, under the present interpretation of the act, are free from